

Jefferson County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

73 FATALopioid overdoses in 2017



INCREASE (from 2015)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance**

(ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

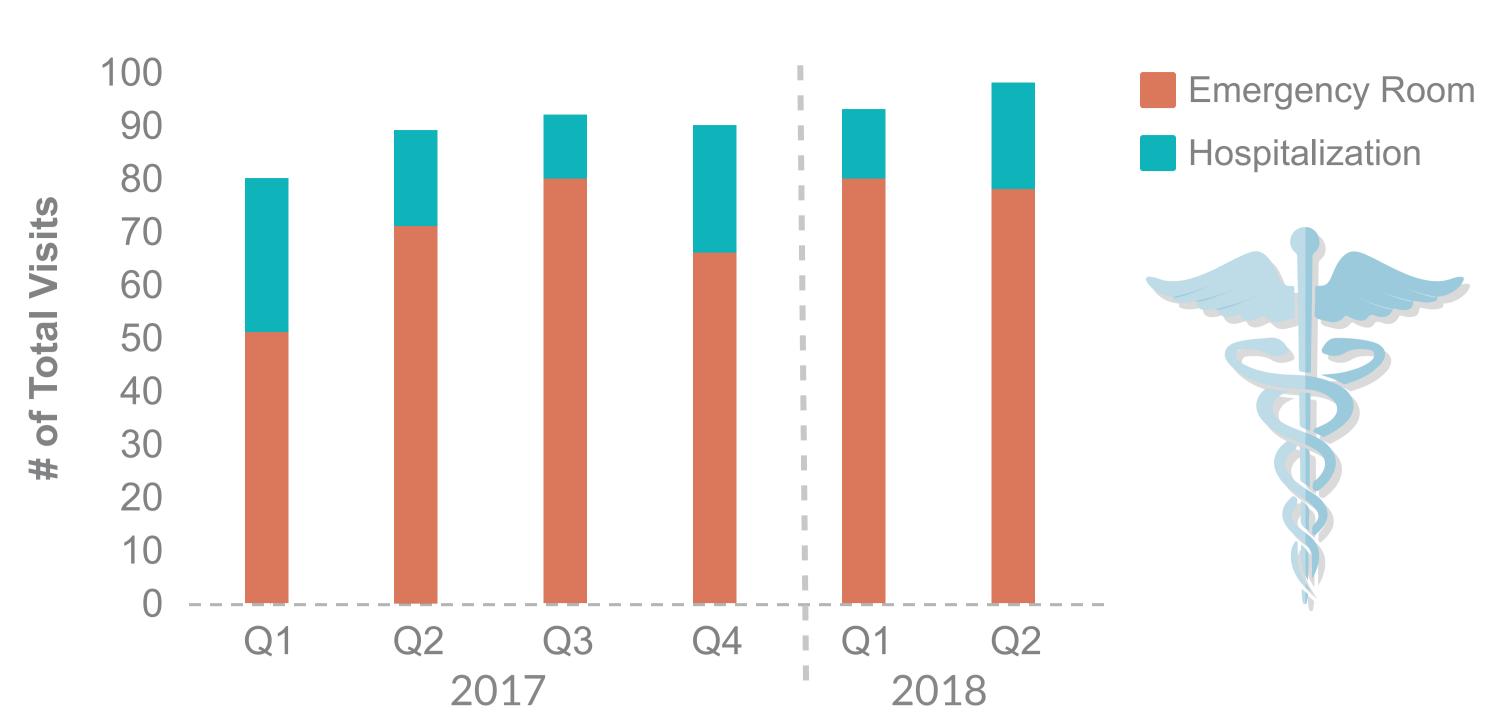
--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and;

--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



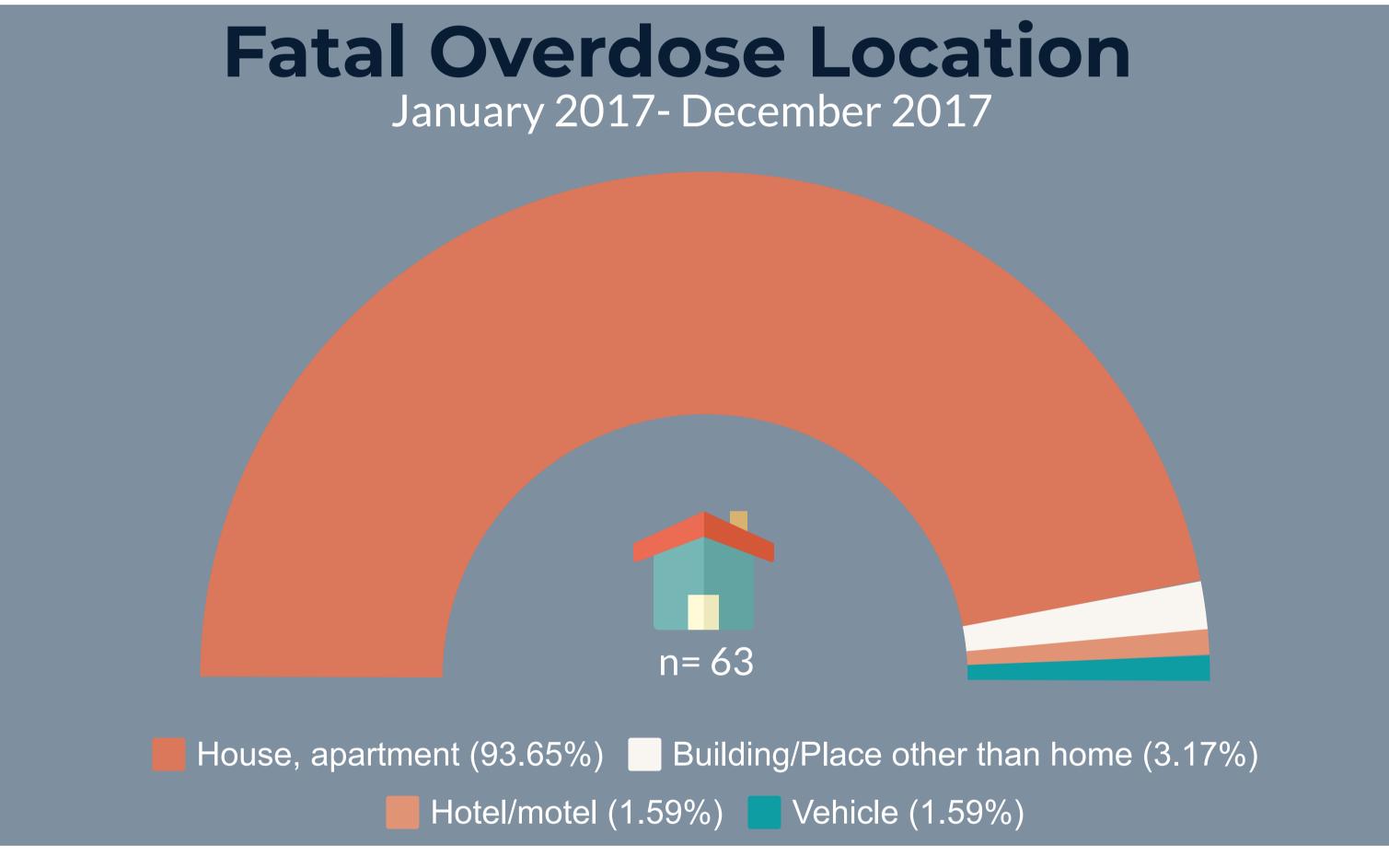
Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

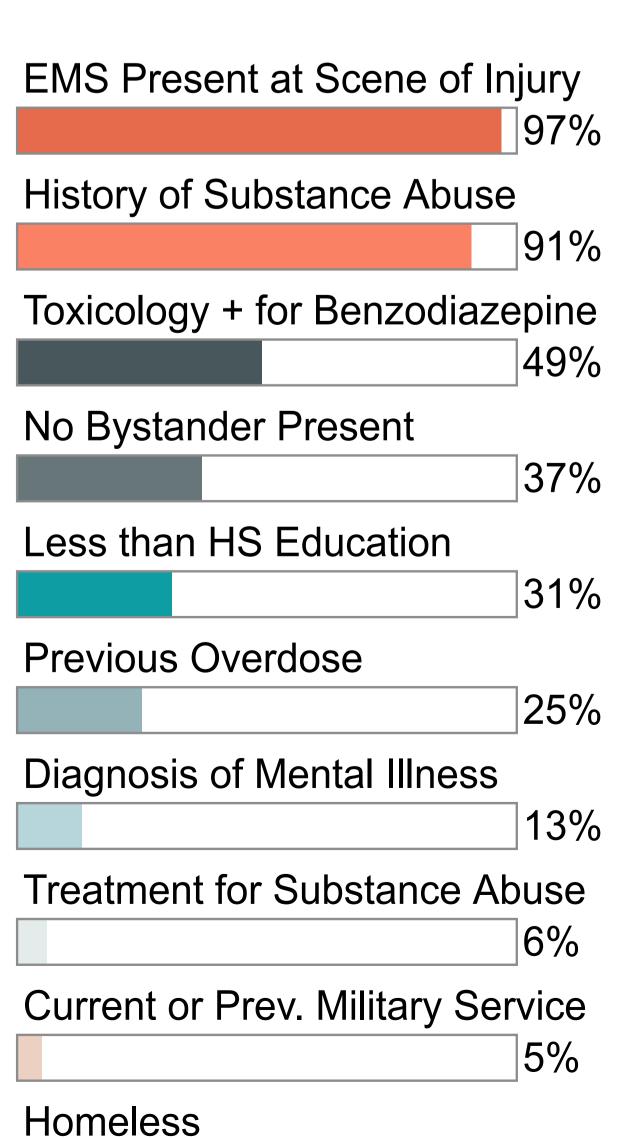
January 2017- June 2018



Above: Nearly 70% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Jefferson County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (69%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Jefferson County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (94%) and emergency medical services is frequently present (97%).





2%

Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Jefferson County, most who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (91%) and one-quarter have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses frequently happen alone with no bystander present (37%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (97%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (49%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 10% of those who fatally overdose.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.